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of the following cities was higher yet, viz: Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Aix, Düsseldorf, Breslau. The decrease in the number of deaths was distributed equally among children in the first year of life and the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, half the rate of Munich and Nuremberg and considerably lower than the Leipzig and Hamburg figures. There was a noticeable abatement of acute diseases of the intestines, which caused, however, 32 deaths. On the other hand, there was an increase in the cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs, which caused 53 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 78 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 36 deaths from cancer, 2 deaths from diphtheria, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from influenza, and 18 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended November 21 was somewhat higher than that of the foregoing week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.5 per thousand of the population, this rate agreeing almost exactly with that of the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.4. Of the large German cities, during this week, two-thirds showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, the following towns among others having considerably higher death rates, viz: Charlottenburg (with 15.8), Nuremberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Cologne, Munich, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had lower death rates than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort on the Main, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Schöneberg (with the minimum 8.3). The increase in the number of deaths was more noticeable among children in the first year of life than among the higher age classes. The infant mortality rate rose from 3.7 in the foregoing week to 4.2 per year and mille this week, this being only half the Munich rate, but higher than that of Hamburg. Both acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute intestinal diseases showed an increase—the former causing 60, the latter 40, deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 68 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 27 deaths from cancer, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from influenza, and 16 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague reports, November 19, as follows:

During the week ended November 14, 1903, one ship left the port of Calcutta bound for the United States with a crew of 16 Europeans and 31 Lascars. The clothing and effects of the Lascars were disinfected by steam.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—State of public health in Italian cities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, December 4, as follows: The publications of the office of hygiene and public health, Naples, give